

Nanoparticulate active substance formulations

Description

5 The present invention relates to active compound formulations which, in addition to at least one active compound, comprise at least one random radical copolymer, which comprises, as monomer units, at least one olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid i) or a salt thereof or a mixture of acid and salt and at least one alkyl-, aryl-, alkylaryl-, aryl alkyl-, aryloxyalkyl-, alkoxyaryl- or hydroxyalkyl-substituted (meth)acrylate or
10 (meth)acrylamide ii), and if appropriate additional additives.

The invention additionally relates to processes for the preparation of the active compound formulations, dispersions which are prepared by redispersing these active compound formulations in aqueous systems, and the use of these active compound formulations.

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Many active compounds are ideally provided in the form of aqueous systems. This naturally makes more difficult an effective application of active compounds which are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water, since the bioavailability and accordingly the biological activity are low. Many active compounds, especially in the agricultural and
20 pharmaceutical fields, are hydrophobic by nature and therefore are subject to the abovementioned problem of application.

It is known that solubility, dispersibility and bioavailability of active compound particles can be increased by expanding the particle surface area, i.e. by reducing the particle
25 size at an identical total amount. For example, the penetration of biological membranes is simplified at a smaller particle size.

This simultaneously means that, in comparison with the application of the active compound in the form of larger particles, the amounts of active compound necessary to achieve the same effect are smaller when particles in the size range of 1 micrometer
30 and less are used.

Surface active substances, which inhibit crystal growth and agglomeration, are frequently used to stabilize nanoparticulate systems. Typical stabilizers are low-molecular-weight surfactants or oligomers which result in the formation of micelles. The
35 active compound content of such micelles is often low, which is disadvantageous. However, high-molecular-weight auxiliaries, such as, for example, colloids, amphiphilic polymers and thickeners, also raise the possibility of stabilizing small active compound particles.

While the abovementioned protective colloids stabilize the particles against agglomeration by covering the surface and leading to repulsive electrostatic and/or steric interactions between the particles, thickeners stabilize kinetically by slowing down the diffusion and accordingly the rate of collision between the particles.

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WO 97/13503 reveals a method for of preparation of nanoparticles, in which an agent and a matrix in solution are brought together in order then to be produced in a spray drying step as a nanocomposite powder which can be redispersed in an aqueous medium. The nanoparticles produced in such a way are smaller than 5000 nm, particularly preferably smaller than 250 nm. In addition to therapeutic and diagnostic agents, inter alia, pesticides are also mentioned as possible applications.

Carbohydrates, proteins, inorganic salts, resins or lipids are mentioned as matrix materials, gelatin, starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, arabinogalactan, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic acid, polyethylene, polymethacrylates, polyamide, poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate) and shellac being mentioned as resins and celluloses being mentioned as carbohydrates.

Additional components, such as stabilizers and surfactants, have to be added for the redispersing.

EP-A 0 275 796 reveals a process for the preparation of colloiddally dispersible systems by the formation of spherical nanoparticles. The process comprises the dissolution of a first component A in a solvent or mixture of solvents, to which surface-active agents are optionally added, and the preparation of a second solvent or mixture of solvents, which second solvent or mixture of solvents does not dissolve the component A. In addition, surface-active agents are optionally added to the second solvent or mixture of solvents and the second solvent/mixture of solvents is miscible in any proportion with the solvent/mixture of solvents of the component A. On mixing the solution of the component with the second solvent/mixture of solvents in a mixing chamber with control of the mixing and residence time (micronizing), nanoparticles with a size of less than 500 nm are formed. Polymers, fats, fatty acid esters, biologically active substances, pigments, lubricants or dyes are mentioned as possible components A.

WO 98/16105 reveals solid plant protection preparations consisting essentially of one or more predominantly amorphous solid per se plant protection active compounds with a solubility in water of less than 500 mg/l at 25°C and a coating layer surrounding the active compounds. The preparation is produced by mixing a liquid formulation of the plant protection active compound with a liquid formulation of a coating material and drying the plant protection active compound coated in such a way. Preferred solvents are volatile water-miscible solvents. The dried nanoparticles can be redispersed in aqueous media, the particle sizes are 0.1 to 0.8 micrometer. Surface-active polymeric colloids or oligomeric amphiphilic compounds or mixtures thereof are suitable as coating layer materials. Biopolymers and modified biopolymers are preferably used. In addition, synthetic anionic and neutral polymers, for example such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyacrylic acid, are suitable.

WO 03/039249 refers to a solid plant protection formulation formed from a plant protection agent and a random radical copolymer which comprises at least one hydrophilic and one hydrophobic monomer as polymerized units and optionally additional additives. In the aqueous dispersion described, at least 50% of the dispersed particles are found in a state which is amorphous by X-rays. Procationic nitrogen-comprising compounds, such as vinyl-substituted pyridines or aminoalkyl-substituted (meth)acrylamides, are used as hydrophilic monomers.

EP-A 0 875 143 reveals pesticidal compositions with a polymer content of 0.01 to 40% by weight in which at least one of the components is a polymer which reduces the crystallization of the pesticidal active compound of the composition.

The polymers can have a lipophilic or both a lipo- and hydrophilic character. The hydrophilic character is fixed by monomer units chosen from substituted alkyl esters, alkyl thioesters and mono- or dialkylamides of monoethylenically unsaturated monomers, such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid and itaconic acid, substituted or unsubstituted vinyl esters of C₁-C₄-carboxylates, cyclic esters, amides and heterocycles and vinyl-substituted amines.

The lipophilic character is conferred on the polymers by ethylenically unsaturated monomers, such as long-chain alkyl esters and mono- or disubstituted alkylamides of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid or itaconic acid, by α -olefins or vinyl alcohol esters, vinyl halides, vinyl nitriles and vinyl carboxylates.

WO 02/082900 describes aqueous suspensions of nanoparticles. The nanoparticles are formed from an amphiphilic compound with at least one hydrophobic and at least one hydrophilic unit and at least 50 percent by weight of an organic water-insoluble agrochemical substance based on 100 parts of the amphiphilic compound. Amphiphilic diblock copolymers are revealed as compatibilizers.

DE-A 10151392 describes powdered active compound formulations consisting of a biological active compound, a dispersant, polyvinyl alcohol and if appropriate additives. In this connection, the active compound and the dispersant are suspended in an aqueous phase and heated until molten; an emulsion is formed. This emulsion is homogenized with a jet disperser and is then rapidly cooled until the dispersed melt solidifies. The finely divided dispersion is then treated with an aqueous polyvinyl alcohol solution, whereby a film of polyvinyl alcohol is formed which encloses the particles of the dispersion.

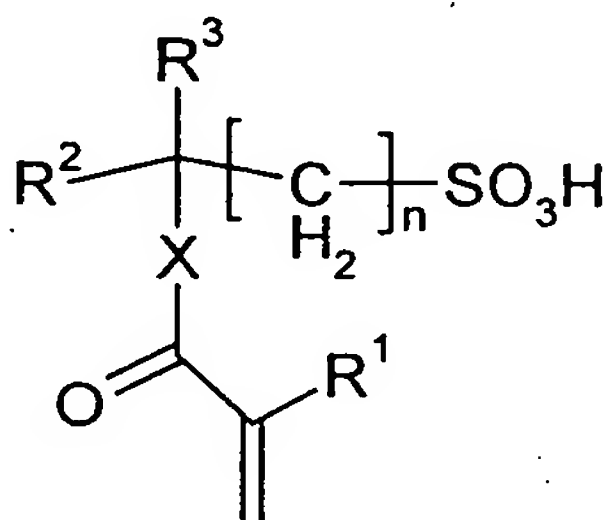
EP-A 0 875 142 reveals dispersions of plant protection active compounds in agricultural oils and a method for the preparation of these dispersions. The size of the dispersed particles is between 0.5 and 10 micrometers. The polymers used to disperse the active compounds consist of from 2.5 to 35% by weight of polar monomers. Monomers carrying hydroxyl, carboxylic acid and nitrogen groups are used as polar mono-

mers. Preferred monomers are long-chain (meth)acrylates and, as polar monomer, dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide (DMAPMA).

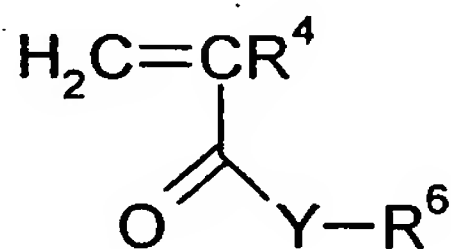
It was an object of the present invention to provide new possibilities for the formulation of active compounds, in particular for the nanodispersing in an aqueous medium of active compounds which per se have low solubility in water.

The present invention relates to active compound formulations comprising

- a. at least one active compound,
- 10 b. at least one random radical copolymer comprising, as monomers, at least one olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid of the formula I



in which X is oxygen or NR⁵, R¹ is hydrogen or methyl, n can take a value from 0 to 10, R² and R³ are, independently of one another, C₁-C₆-alkyl, and R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyaryl, hydroxyalkyl, (di)alkylaminoalkyl, (di)alkylaminoaryl, (di)arylaminomalkyl, alkylarylaminomalkyl or alkylarylaminomaryl, it being possible for the aryl radicals to be substituted, and where the olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid can be present in the acid or salt form or as a mixture of the acid and salt forms, at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer of the formula II



in which Y is oxygen or NR⁵, R⁴ is hydrogen or methyl, and R⁵ and R⁶ are, independently of one another, hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyaryl, hydroxyalkyl, (di)alkylaminoalkyl, (di)alkylaminoaryl, (di)arylaminomalkyl, alkylarylaminomalkyl or alkylarylaminomaryl, optionally additional monomers, and

- c. if appropriate additional additives.

Salts of the sulfonic acid of the formula I are preferably alkali metal or ammonium salts.

C₁-C₂₀-alkyl are suitable as alkyl radicals, alone or in the abovementioned combinations. Mention may in particular be made of C₁-C₆-alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl, cyclohexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, decyl, isodecyl, undecyl, lauryl, tridecyl, myristyl, pentadecyl, cetyl, heptadecyl or stearyl.

Aryl radicals is to be understood as meaning mono- or polycyclic, if appropriate substituted, aromatic hydrocarbon radicals. Mention may be made, by way of examples, of phenyl, naphthyl or phenyl substituted by halogen, such as fluorine or chlorine.

Alkoxy is an alkyl radical bonded via an oxygen atom (-O-) to the backbone.
Aryloxy is an aryl radical bonded via an oxygen atom (-O-) to the backbone.

Additional monomers can comprise, for example, vinylaromatic monomers, such as styrene and styrene derivatives, such as α -methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, ortho-, meta- and para-methylstyrene, ethylvinylbenzene, vinylnaphthalene, vinylxylene and the corresponding halogenated vinylaromatic monomers, or vinylaromatic monomers carrying nitro, alkoxy, haloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, amino and alkylamino groups, α -olefins, such as ethene, propene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, isobutene, or α -olefins comprising long-chain (C₁₀-C₂₀)alkyls, dienes, such as butadiene and isoprene, vinyl alcohol esters, such as vinyl acetate, vinyl halides, such as vinyl chloride, vinyl bromide or vinyl fluoride, vinylidene chloride, vinylidene fluoride, vinylidene bromide, vinyl nitrile, vinyl carboxylates, 1-vinylamides, such as 1-vinylpyrrolidone, 1-vinylpiperidone, 1-vinylcaprolactam, 1-vinylformamide, 1-vinylacetamide or 1-methyl-1-vinylacetamide, N-vinylimidazole, C₁-C₂₄-alkyl esters and mono- and disubstituted and unsubstituted C₁-C₂₄-alkylamides of monoethylenically unsaturated monomers, such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid and itaconic acid, vinylsulfonic acid, anhydrides, such as maleic anhydride, unsaturated aldehydes, such as acrolein, or unsaturated ethers, such as 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol divinyl ether, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol monovinyl ether, butanediol divinyl ether, butanediol monovinyl ether, cyclohexyl vinyl ether, diethylene glycol divinyl ether, ethylene glycol monovinyl ether, ethyl vinyl ether, methyl vinyl ether, n-butyl vinyl ether, octadecyl vinyl ether, triethylene glycol vinyl methyl ether, vinyl isobutyl ether, vinyl (2-ethylhexyl) ether, vinyl propyl ether, vinyl isopropyl ether, vinyl dodecyl ether, vinyl tert-butyl ether, hexanediol divinyl ether, hexanediol monovinyl ether, diethylene glycol monovinyl ether, diethylaminoethyl vinyl ether, polytetrahydrofuran-290 divinyl ether, tetraethylene glycol divi-

nyl ether, ethylene glycol butyl vinyl ether, ethylene glycol divinyl ether, triethylene glycol divinyl ether, trimethylolpropane trivinyl ether or aminopropyl vinyl ether.

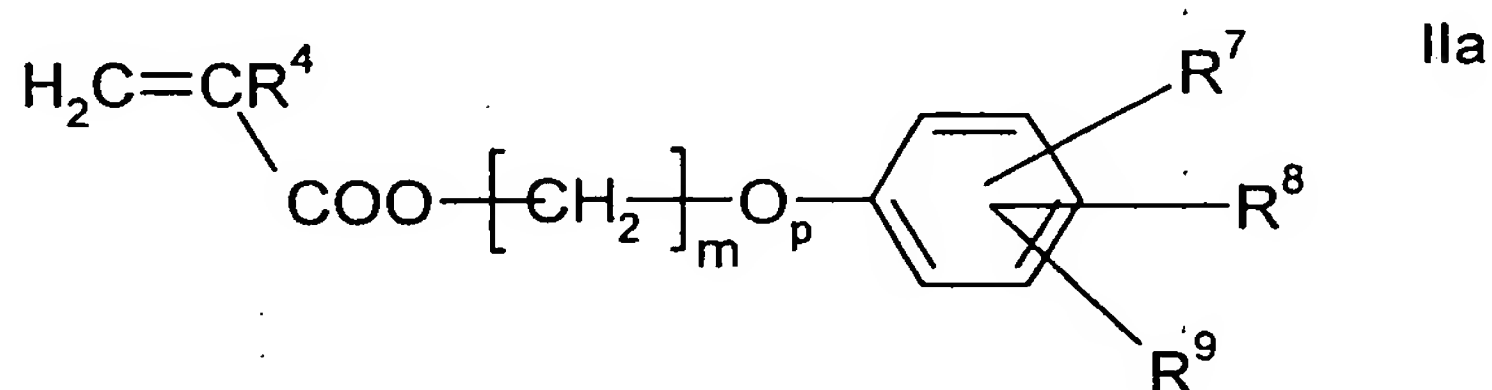
5 A polymer described with "radical" is to be understood as meaning a polymer prepared by a radical polymerization.

A copolymer described with "random" is to be understood as meaning a copolymer in which the monomer sequence is determined by the copolymerization parameters of the monomers. This is correspondingly valid also for copolymers consisting of more than two types of monomer.

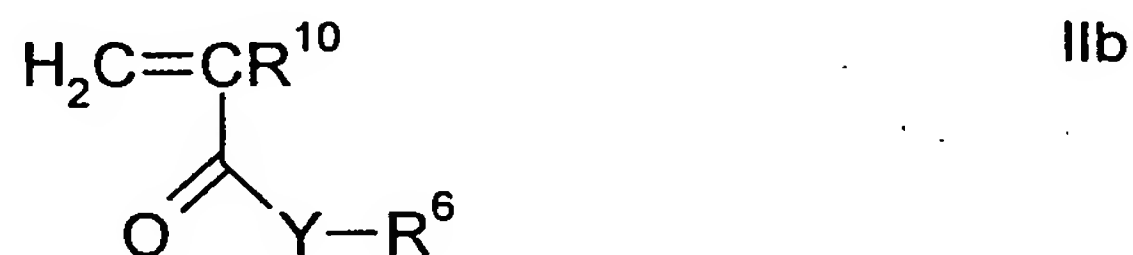
10 Polymers of this type are also described as statistical copolymers.

The sulfonic acids of the formula I can be present in the acid or salt form or as a mixture of the acid and salt forms. The term "sulfonic acid" is used for all these forms. Salts of the sulfonic acid are metal salts, in particular alkali metal salts, such as lithium,
15 sodium or potassium salts, or ammonium salts.

In a preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer according to the invention comprises, as monomers, at least one olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid of the formula I, at least one (meth)acrylate of the formula IIa
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in which m takes the integral values from 0 to 4 and p takes the integral values 0 or 1, R⁴ is hydrogen or methyl, and R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ are, independently of one another, hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy, it being possible for alkyl and
25 alkoxy to be halosubstituted, and optionally additional olefinic monomers of the formula IIb



in which Y is O or NR⁵, R¹⁰ is hydrogen or methyl, and R⁵ and R⁶ are hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyaryl, hydroxyalkyl,
30 (di)alkylaminoalkyl, (di)alkylaminoaryl, (di)arylaminoalkyl, alkylarylaminoalkyl or alkylarylaminoaryl, it being possible for the aryl radicals to be substituted.

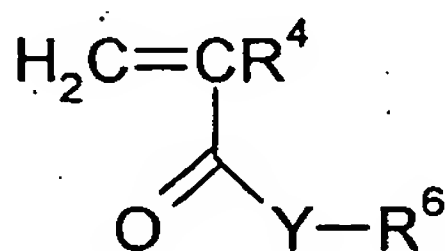
In this connection, alkoxy is an alkyl radical as mentioned above which is bonded via an oxygen atom to the backbone. Aryloxy is an aryl radical which is bonded via an oxygen atom (-O-) to the backbone.

5 Aryl radicals is to be understood as meaning mono- or polycyclic, if appropriate substituted, aromatic hydrocarbon radicals. Mention may be made, by way of examples, of phenyl, naphthyl or phenyl substituted by halogen, such as fluorine or chlorine. Aryloxy is an aryl radical as mentioned above which is bonded via an oxygen atom to the backbone.

10 By way of example, alkylaryl is tolyl, arylalkyl is benzyl, alkoxyalkyl is ethoxyethyl, arylalkyl is phenoxyethyl, alkoxyaryl is methoxyphenyl, hydroxyalkyl is hydroxyethyl and (di)alkylaminoalkyl is dimethylaminopropyl.

15 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer according to the invention is formed from at least one olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid of the formula I and phenoxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl acrylate, such as, for example, phenoxyethyl acrylate.

20 In an additional preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer is formed from monomers of the above formula I, in particular 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, and at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer of the formula II



II

25 in which Y is oxygen or NR⁵, R⁴ is hydrogen or methyl, and R⁵ and R⁶ are hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkoxyaryl, hydroxyalkyl, (di)alkylaminoalkyl, (di)alkylaminoaryl, (di)arylaminoalkyl, alkylarylaminoalkyl or alkylarylaminoaryl, in which alkyl and aryl have the abovementioned meanings, and optionally additional monomers.

30 In an additional particularly preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer comprises, as monomers, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid and at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer of the formula II, in which Y is oxygen, R⁴ is hydrogen and R⁶ is hydrogen or alkyl.

35 Accordingly, the random radical copolymer comprises, in this particularly preferred embodiment, as monomers, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid and at least one ester of acrylic acid.

Such esters of acrylic acid are, for example, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, isopropyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, 2-methylpropyl acrylate, tert-butyl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, n-octyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, decyl acrylate, iso-

decyl acrylate, undecyl acrylate, lauryl acrylate, tridecyl acrylate, myristyl acrylate, pentadecyl acrylate, cetyl acrylate, heptadecyl acrylate or stearyl acrylate.

5 In a very particularly preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer comprises, as monomers, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, phenoxyethyl acrylate and at least one ester of acrylic acid.

10 In an additional very particularly preferred embodiment, the random radical copolymer is formed from the monomers 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid and phenoxyethyl acrylate.

The molar weights M_w and M_n , and the polydispersity of the polymers, are determined by size exclusion chromatography. Commercial PMMA standard units can be used as calibration material.

15 According to the invention, the proportion in percent of the at least one olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acid in the total weight of the at least one random radical copolymer is 10 to 90, preferably 20 to 80 and particularly preferably 30 to 70 percent by weight.

20 The random radical copolymers according to the invention are preferably synthesized in a conventional way by free radical polymerization. However, other, e.g. controlled radical, processes can also be used for the polymerization. The polymerization is carried out in the presence of the monomers and one or more initiators and can be carried out with or without solvent, in emulsion or in suspension.

25 The polymerization can be carried out as a batch reaction, in a semicontinuous operation or in a continuous operation.

The reaction times generally range between 1 and 12 hours.

30 The temperature region in which reactions can be carried out generally extends from 20 to 200°C, preferably from 40 to 120°C.

Conventional radical-forming substances are used as initiator for the radical polymerization. The initiator is preferably chosen from the group of the azo compounds, the peroxide compounds or the hydroperoxide compounds. Mention may be made, by way of examples, of acetyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, tert-butyl peroxyisobutyrate, caproyl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, azobisisobutyronitrile or 2,2'-azobis(2-methylbutanenitrile). Azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) is particularly preferred.

35 The radical polymerization is preferably carried out in solution. Solvents are water, alcohols, such as, e.g., methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, dipolar aprotic solvents, such as, e.g., DMF, DMSO or NMP, or halogenated or nonhalogenated aromatic or aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as, e.g., hexane, chlorobenzene, toluene or benzene. Preferred solvents are isopropanol, methanol, toluene, DMF, NMP, DMSO and hexane; DMF is particularly preferred.

According to the invention, the ratio of the proportion by weight of active compound(s) to the proportion by weight of random radical copolymer(s) ranges from 1:10 to 10:1, preferably from 1:4 to 4:1, particularly preferably from 1:2 to 2:1.

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Suitable active compounds within the meaning of the present invention are preferably active compounds which are sparingly soluble in water, such as biologically or pharmaceutically active compounds, but also substances with a special effect which are sparingly soluble in water, such as colorants, fragrances, flavorings, and active substances and substances with a special effect used in cosmetics. Sparingly soluble in water means a solubility in water of less than 1000 mg/l, preferably less than 100 mg/l, in each case at a temperature of 20°C.

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In the formulations according to the invention, several such active compounds can be present simultaneously.

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The invention preferably relates to the formulation of plant protection active compounds, the preparation of these plant protection formulations in dispersed form, and preparations and processes for combating pests and undesirable vegetation by use of the plant protection formulation according to the invention.

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Mention may be made, as plant protection active compounds, of fungicides, bactericides, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, molluscicides, herbicides and plant growth regulators.

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Preferred plant protection active compounds are herbicides, acaricides, insecticides, nematocides and fungicides listed under http://www.hclrss.demon.co.uk/index_cn_frame.html (Index of common names). Mention may be made, as examples, of the following herbicides, acaricides, insecticides, nematocides and fungicides:

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Abamectin, acephate, acequinocyl, acetamiprid, acethion, acetochlor, acetoprole, acifluorfen, aclonifen, ACN, acrinathrin, acrolein, acrylonitrile, acypetacs, alachlor, alanap, alanycarb, aldicarb, aldimorph, aldoxycarb, aldrin, allethrin, d-trans-allethrin, allidochlor, allosamidin, alloxymid, allyl alcohol, allyxycarb, alorac, alpha-cypermethrin, ametrudione, ametryn, ametryne, amibuzin, amicarbazone, amidithion, amidoflomet, amidosulfuron, aminocarb, aminotriazole, amiprofos-methyl, amiton, amitraz, amitrole, ammonium sulfamate, ampropylfos, AMS, anabasine, anilazine, anilofos, anisuron, arprocarb, arsenous oxide, asulam, athidathion, atraton, atrazine, aureofungin, avermectin B1, azaconazole, azadirachtin, azafenidin, azamethiphos, azidithion, azimsulfuron, azinphosethyl, azinphosmethyl, aziprotryn, azithiram, azobenzene, azocyclotin, azothoate, azoxystrobin, barban (= barbanate), barium hexafluorosilicate, barium poly-

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sulfide, barium silicofluoride, barthrin, BCPC, beflubutamid, benalaxyl, benazolin, bendiocarb, bendioxide, benefin (= benfluralin), benfuracarb, benfuresate, benodanil, benomyl, benoxafos, benquinox, bensulfuron, bensulide, bensultap, bentaluron, bentazon, benthio carb, benzadox, benzalkonium chloride, benzamacril, benzamizole, benzamorf, benzene hexachloride, benzfendizone, benzipram, benzobicyclon, benzoepin, benzofenap, benzofluor, benzohydroxamic acid, benzomate benzoximate (= benzoyl-prop), benzthiazuron, benzyl benzoate, beta-cyfluthrin, beta-cypermethrin, bethoxazin, BHC, gamma-BHC, bialaphos, bifenazate, bifenox, bifenthrin, bilanafos, binapacryl, bioallethrin, bioethanomethrin, biopermethrin, bioresmethrin, biphenyl, bispyribac, bistrifluron, bitertanol, bithionol, blasticidin-S, borax, Bordeaux mixture, BPPS, bromacil, bromchlophos, bromfenvinfos, bromobonil, bromobutide, bromocyclen, bromo-DDT, bromofenoxim, bromomethane, bromophos, bromophos-ethyl, bromopropylate, bromoxynil, brompyrazon, bromuconazole, BRP, bufencarb, bupirimate, buprofezin, Burgundy mixture, butacarb, butachlor, butafenacil, butam, butamifos, butathiofos, butenachlor, buthidazole, buthiobate, buthiuron, butocarboxim, butonate, butoxycarboxim, butralin, butroxydim, buturon, butylamine, butylate, butylchlorophos, cacodylic acid, cadusafos, cafenstrole, caffeine, calcium arsenate, calcium chlorate, calcium cyanamide, calcium polysulfide, cambendichlor, camphechlor, captafol, captan, carbam, carbamorph, carbanolate, carbaryl, carbasulam, carbathion, carbendazim, carbetamide, carbofuran, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, carbophenothion, carbophos, carbosulfan, carboxazole, carboxin, carfentrazone, carpropamid, cartap, carvone, CDAA, CDEA, CDEC, CEPC, cerenox, cevadilla, Cheshunt mixture, chinalphos, chinalphos-methyl, chinomethionat, chlobenthiazone, chlomethoxyfen, chlor-IPC, chloramben, chloraniformethan, chloranil, chloranocryl, chlorazifop, chlorazine, chlorbenside, chlorbicyclen, chlorbromuron, chlorbufam, chlordan, chlordecone, chlordinform, chlorrethoxyfos, chloreturon, chlorfenac, chlorfenapyr, chlorfenazole, chlorfenethol, chlorfenidim, chlorfénizon, chlorfenprop, chlorfenson, chlorfensulphide, chlorfenvinphos, chlorfenvinphos-methyl, chlorfluazuron, chlorflurazole, chlorflurecol, chlorflurenol, chloridazon, chlorimuron, chlorinate, chlormephos, chlormethoxynil, chlornitrofen, chloroacetic acid, chlorobenzilate, chloroform, chloromebuform, chloromethiuron, chloroneb, chlorophos, chloropicrin, chloropon, chloropropylate, chlorothalonil, chlorotoluron, chloroxifenidim (= chloroxuron), chloroxynil, chlorphoxim, chlorprazophos, chlorprocarb, chlorpropham, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, chlorquinox, chlorsulfuron, chlorthal, chlorthiamid, chlorthiophos, chlortoluron, chlozolate, chromafenozide, cinerin I, cinerin II, cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, cisanilide, cismethrin, clethodim, climbazole, clidinate, clodinafop, cloethocarb, clofentezine, clofop, clomazone, clomeprop, cloprop, cloproxydim, clopyralid, cloransulam, closantel, clothianidin, clotrimazole, CMA, CMMP, CMP, CMU, copper acetate, copper acetoarsenite, copper arsenate, copper carbonate, basic, copper hydroxide, copper naphthenate, copper oleate, copper oxychloride, copper 8-quinolinolate, copper silicate, copper sulfate, copper sulfate, basic, copper zinc chromate, coumaphos, coumithoate, 4-CPA, 4-CPB, CPMF, 4-CPP, CPPC, cresol (= cresylic acid), crotamiton, crotoxyfos, crufomate, cryolite, cufraneb,

cumyluron, cuprobam, cuprous oxide, CVMP, cyanatryn, cyanazine, cyanofenphos, cyanophos, cyanthoate, cyazofamid, cyclafuramid, cyclethrin, cycloate, cycloheximide, cycloprothrin, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cyflufenamid, cycluron, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cyhalofop, cyhalothrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cymoxanil, cypendazole, cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, beta-cypermethrin, theta-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin, cyperquat, cyphenothrin, cyprazine, cyprazole, cy-prex, cyproconazole, cyprodinil, cyprofuram, cypromid, cyromazine, cythioate, 2,4-D, 3,4-DA, daimuron, dalapon, dazomet, 2,4-DB, 3,4-DB, DBCP, DCB, DCIP, DCPA (USA), DCPA (Japan), DCU, DDD, DDPP, DDT, pp (pure)-DDT, DDVP, 2,4-DEB, de-
 5 bacarb, decafentin, decarbofuran, dehydroacetic acid, deiquat, delachlor, delnav, deltamethrin, demephion, demephion-O, demephion-S, demeton, demeton-methyl, demeton-O, demeton-O-methyl, demeton-S, demeton-S-methyl, demeton-S-methylsulphon (= demeton-S-methyl sulphone), DEP, 2,4-DEP, depalléthrine, derris, 2,4-DES, desmedipham, desmetryn (= desmetryne), diafenthion, dialifos, diallate, diamidafos,
 15 dianat, diazinon, dibrom, 1,2-dibromoethane, dicamba, dicapthon, dichlobenil, dichlofenthion, dichlofluanid, dichlone, dichloralurea, dichlorfenidim, dichlormate, o-dichlorobenzene, p-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, dichlorophen, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloropropene, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, dichlorvos, dichlozoline, diclobutrazol, diclocymet, diclofop, diclomezine, dicloran, diclosulam, dico-
 20 fol, dicresyl, dicrotophos, dicryl, dicyclanil, dieldrin, dienochlor, diethamquat, diethatyl, diethion, diethofencarb, diethyl pyrocarbonate, difenoconazole, difenopenten, difenoxuron, difenzoquat, diflubenzuron, diflufenican (= diflufenicanil), diflufenzopyr, diflumetorim, dilor, dimefox, dimefuron, dimehypo, dimepiperate, dimetan, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, dimethirimol, dimethoate, di-
 25 methomorph, dimethrin, dimethylvinphos, dimetilan, dimexano, dimidazon, dimoxystrobin, dimpylate, dinex, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, dinitramine, dinobuton, dinocap, dinocap-4, dinocap-6, dinocron, dinofenate, dinopenton, dinoprop, dinosam, dinoseb, dinosulfon, dinotefuran, dinoterb, dinoterbon, diofenolan, dioxabenzofos, dioxacarb, dioxathion, diphenamid, diphenyl sulfone, diphenylamine, diphenylsulphide,
 30 dipropetryn, dipterex, dipyrithione, diquat, disugran, disul, disulfiram, disulfoton, ditalimfos, dithianon, dithicrofos, dithiométon, dithiopyr, diuron, dixanthogen, DMPA, DNOC, dodemorph, dodicin, dodine, dofenapyn, doguadine, doramectin (= 2,4-DP), 3,4-DP, DPC, drazoxolon, DSMA, d-trans-allevrin, dymron, EBEP, ecdysone (= ecdysterone), echlomezol, EDB, EDC, EDDP (= edifenphos), eglinazine, emamectin, EMPC, empen-
 35 thrin, endosulfan, endothal (= endothall), endotion, endrin, ephirsulfonate, EPN, epofenonane, epoxiconazole, eprinomectin, epronaz, EPTC, erbon, esfenvalerate, ESP, esprocarb, etaconazole, etaphos, etem, ethaboxam, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron, ethidimuron, ethiofencarb, ethiolate, ethion, ethiprole, ethirimol, ethoate-methyl, ethofumesate, ethoprop (= ethoprophos), ethoxyfen, ethoxyquin, ethoxysulfuron, ethyl
 40 pyrophosphate, ethylan (= ethyl-DDD), ethylene dibromide, ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, ethyl formate, ethylmercury acetate, ethylmercury bromide, ethylmercury chloride, ethylmercury phosphate, etinofen, ETM, etnipromid, etobenzanid, etofenprox,

etoxazole, etridiazole, etrimfos, EXD, famoxadone, famphur, fenac, fenamidone, fen-
 aminosulf, fenamiphos, fenapanil, fenarimol, fenasulam, fenazaflor, fenazaquin, fenbu-
 conazole, fenbutatin oxide, fenchlorphos, fenethacarb, fenfluthrin, fenfuram, fen-
 hexamid, fenidin, fenitropan, fenitrothion, fénizon, fenobucarb, fenolovo, fenoprop,
 5 fenothiocab, fenoxacrim, fenoxanil, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxycarb, fempiclonil,
 fempirithrin, fenpropathrin, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fenpyroximate, fenridazon, fen-
 son, fensulfothion, fenteracol, fenthiaprop, fenthion, fenthion-ethyl, fentiaprop, fentin,
 fentrazamide, fentrifanil, fenuron, fenvalerate, ferbam, ferimzone, ferrous sulfate,
 fipronil, flamprop, flamprop-M, flazasulfuron, flonicamid, florasulam, fluacrypyrim, fluazi-
 10 fop, fluazifop-P, fluazinam, fluazolate, fluazuron, flubenzimine, flucarbazon, flu-
 chloralin, flucofuron, flucycloxuron, flucythrinate, fludioxonil, fluenetil, flufenacet, flufen-
 erim, flufenican, flufenoxuron, flufenprox, flufenpyr, flumethrin, flumetover, flumetsulam,
 flumezin, flumiclorac, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, fluometuron, fluorbenside, fluoridamid,
 fluorochloridone, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen, fluoroimide, fluoromidine, fluoronitrofen,
 15 fluothiuron, fluotrimazole, flupoxam, flupropacil, flupropanate, flupyrsulfuron, fluquin-
 conazole, fluridone, flurochloridone, fluromidine, fluroxypyr, flurtamone, flusilazole,
 flusulfamide, fluthiacet, flutolanil, flutriafol, fluvalinate, tau-fluvalinate, folpel (= folpet),
 fomesafen, fonofos, foramsulfuron, formaldehyde, formetanate, formothion, formparan-
 ate, fosamine, fosetyl, fosmethilan, fospirate, fosthiazate, fosthietan, fthalide, fuberida-
 20 zole, furalaxyl, furametpyr, furathiocab, furcarbanil, furconazole, furconazole-cis, fure-
 thrin, furmecyclox, furophanate, furyloxyfen, gamma-BHC, gamma-cyhalothrin,
 gamma-HCH, glufosinate, glyodin, glyphosate, griseofulvin, guanocline (= guazatine),
 halacrinat, halfenprox, halofenozide, halosafen, halosulfuron, haloxydine, haloxyfop,
 HCA, HCH, gamma-HCH, HEOD, heptachlor, heptenophos, heterophos, hexachlor (=
 25 hexachloran), hexachloroacetone, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hex-
 aconazole, hexaflumuron, hexafluoramin, hexaflurate, hexazinone, hexylthiofos,
 hexythiazox, HHDN, hydramethylnon, hydrogen cyanide, hydroprene, hydroxyisoxa-
 zole, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, hymexazol, hyquincarb, IBP, imazalil, imazametha-
 benz, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethapyr, imazosulfuron, imiben-
 30 conazole, imidacloprid, iminoctadine, imiprothrin, indanofan, indoxacarb, iodobonil,
 iodofenphos, iodosulfuron, ioxynil, ipazine, IPC, ipconazole, iprobenfos, iprodione,
 iprovalicarb, iprymidam, IPSP, IPX, isamidofos, isazofos, isobenzan, isocarbamid, iso-
 cil, isodrin, isofenphos, isomethiozin, isonoruron, isopolinate, isoprocab, isoprocil, iso-
 propalin, isoprothiolane, isoproturon, isothioate, isouron, isovaledione, isoxaben, isoxa-
 35 chlortole, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, isoxathion, isuron, ivermectin, jasmolin I, jasmolin
 II, jodfenphos, juvenile, hormone I, juvenile, hormone II, juvenile, hormone III, karbuti-
 late, kasugamycin, kelevan, kinoprene, kresoxim-methyl, lactofen, lambda-cyhalothrin,
 lead arsenate, lenacil, leptophos, lime sulfur, d-limonene, lindane, linuron, lirimfos, lu-
 fenuron, lythidathion, M-74, M-81, MAA, malathion, maldison, malonoben, MAMA,
 40 mancopper, mancozeb, maneb, mazidox, MCC, MCPA, MCPA-thioethyl, MCPB, 2,4-
 MCPB, mebenil, mecarbarn, mecarbinzid, mecarphon, mecoprop, mecoprop-P,
 medinoterb, mefenacet, mefluidide, menazon, MEP, mepanipyrim, mephosfolan, me-

pronil, mercaptodimethur, mercaptophos, mercaptophos-teolovy, mercaptothion, mer-
 curic chloride, mercuric oxide, mercurous chloride, mesoprazine, mesosulfuron, meso-
 trione, mesulfen, mesulfenfos, mesulphen, metalaxyl, metalaxyl-M, metam, metami-
 tron, metaphos, metaxon, metazachlor, metazoxolon, metconazole, metflurazon, meth-
 5 abenzthiazuron, methacrifos, methalpropalin, metham, methamidophos, methasulfo-
 carb, methazole, methfuroxam, methibenzuron, methidathion, methiobencarb, methio-
 carb, methiuron, methocrotophos, métholcarb, methometon, methomyl, methoprene,
 methoprotryn, methoprotryne, methoxychlor, 2-methoxyethylmercury chloride, meth-
 oxyfenozide, methyl bromide, methylchloroform, methylidithiocarbamic acid, me-
 10 thyldymron, methylene chloride, methyl isothiocyanate, methyl-mercaptopphos, methyl-
 mercaptopphos oxide, methyl-mercaptopphos-teolovy, methylmercury benzoate, methyl-
 mercury dicyandiamide, methyl parathion, methyltriazothion, metiram, metobenzuron,
 metobromuron, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metolcarb, metominostrobin, metosulam,
 metoxadiazone, metoxuron, metrafenone, metribuzin, metriphosphate, metsulfovax,
 15 metsulfuron, mevinphos, mexacarbate, milbemectin, milneb, mipafox, MIPC, mirex,
 MNAF, molinate, monalide, monisouron, monochloroacetic acid, monocrotophos,
 monolinuron, monosulfiram, monuron, morfamquat, morphothion, MPMC, MSMA,
 MTMC, myclobutanil, myclozolin, nabam, naftalofos, naled, naphthalene, naphthalic
 anhydride, naphthalophos, naproanilide, napropamide, naptalam, natamycin, neburea,
 20 neburon, nendrin, nichlorfos, niclofen, niclosamide, nicobifen, nicosulfuron, nicotine,
 nifluridide, nikkomycins, NIP, nipyraclufen, nitenpyram, nithiazine, nitralin, nitrapyrin,
 nitrilacarb, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen, nitrostyrene, nitrothal-isopropyl, nobormide, norbor-
 mide, norea, norflurazon, noruron, novaluron, noviflumuron, NPA, nuarimol, OCH, oc-
 thillinone, o-dichlorobenzene, ofurace, omethoate, orbencarb, orthobencarb, ortho-
 25 dichlorobenzene, oryzalin, ovatron, ovex, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxadixyl, oxamyl,
 oxapyrazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefone, oxine-copper, oxine-Cu, oxpoconazole, oxy-
 carboxin, oxydemeton-methyl, oxydeprofos, oxydisulfoton, oxyfluorfen, oxythioquinox,
 PAC, palléthrine, PAP, para-dichlorobenzene, parafluron, paraquat, parathion, para-
 thion-methyl, Paris green, PCNB, PCP, p-dichlorobenzene, pebulate, pédinex, pefura-
 30 zoate, penconazole, pencycuron, pendimethalin, penfluron, penoxsulam, pentachloro-
 phenol, pentanochlor, pentoxazone, perfluidone, permethrin, pethoxamid, PHC, phé-
 nétacarbe, phenisopham, phenkapton, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, pheno-
 benzuron, phenothiol, phenothrin, phenthoate, phenylmercuriurea, phenylmercury ace-
 tate, phenylmercury chloride, phenylmercury nitrate, phenylmercury salicylate, 2-
 35 phenylphenol, phorate, phosalone, phosdiphen, phosfolan, phosmet, phosnichlor,
 phosphamide, phosphamidon, phosphine, phosphocarb, phoxim, phoxim-methyl,
 phthalide, phthalophos, phthalthrin, picloram, picolinafen, picoxystrobin, piperophos,
 pirimetaphos, pirimicarb, pirimiphos-ethyl, pirimiphos-methyl, PMA, PMP, polycar-
 bamate, polychlorcamphene, polyethoxyquinoline, polyoxins, polyoxorim, potassium
 40 arsenite, potassium cyanate, potassium polysulfide, potassium thiocyanate, prallethrin,
 precocene I, precocene II, precocene III, pretilachlor, primidophos, primisulfuron, pro-
 benazole, prochloraz, proclonol, procyzazine, procymidone, prodiamine, profenofos,

profluazol, profluralin, profoxydim, proglinazine, promacyl, promecarb, prometon, pro-
 metryn, prometryne, pronamide, propachlor, propafos, propamocarb, propanil,
 propaphos, propaquizafop, propargite, propazine, propetamphos, propham, propicona-
 zole, propineb, propisochlor, propoxur, propoxycarbazon, propyzamide, prosulfalin,
 5 prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, prothidathion, prothiocarb, prothiofos, prothoate, protrifen-
 bute, proxan, prymidophos, prynachlor, pydanon, pyracarbolid, pyraclofos, pyracilonil,
 pyraclostrobin, pyraflufen, pyrazolate, pyrazolynate, pyrazon, pyrazophos, pyrazosulfu-
 ron, pyrazoxyfen, pyresmethrin, pyrethrin I, pyrethrin II, pyrethrins, pyribenzoxim, py-
 ributicarb, pyriclor, pyridaben, pyridafol, pyridaphenthion, pyridate, pyridinitril, pyrifeno-
 10 x, pyriftalid, pyrimétaphos, pyrimethanil, pyrimicarbe, pyrimidifen, pyrimitate, pyriminobac,
 pyrimiphos-éthyl, pyrimiphos-méthyl, pyriproxyfen, pyriethiobac, pyroquilon, pyroxychlor,
 pyroxyfur, quassia, quinacetol, quinalphos, quinalphos-méthyl, quinazamid, quinclo-
 rac, quinconazole, quinmerac, quinochloramine, quinomethionate, quinonamid, quinothion,
 quinoxyfen, quintiofos, quintozone, quizalofop, quizalofop-P, rabenzazole, rafoxanide,
 15 reglone, resmethrin, rhodethanil, rimsulfuron, rodéthanil, ronnel, rotenone, ryania, sa-
 badilla, salicylanilide, schradan, sebuthylazine, sebumeton, selamectin, sesone, seth-
 oxydim, sevin, siduron, silafluofen, silthiofam, silvex, simazine, simeconazole, simeton,
 simetryn, simetryne, SMA, sodium arsenite, sodium chlorate, sodium fluoride, sodium
 hexafluorosilicate, sodium orthophenylphenoxide, sodium pentachlorophenate, sodium
 20 pentachlorophenoxide, sodium o-phenylphenoxide, sodium polysulfide, sodium sili-
 cofluoride, disodium tetraborate, sodium thiocyanate, solan, sophamide, spinosad, spi-
 rodiclofen, spiroxamine, stirofos, streptomycin, sulcofuron, sulcotrione, sulfallate, sulf-
 entrazone, sulfiram, sulfluramid, sulfometuron, sulfosulfuron, sulfotep, sulfotepp, sulfur,
 sulfuric acid, sulfuryl fluoride, sulglycapin, sulprofos, sultropen, swep, 2,4,5-T, tau-
 25 fluvalinate, tazimcarb, 2,4,5-TB, 2,3,6-TBA, TBTO, TBZ, TCA, TCBA, TCMTB, TCNB,
 TDE, tebuconazole, tebufenozide, tebufenpyrad, tebupirimfos, tebutam, tebuthiuron,
 tecloftalam, tecnazene, tecoram, tedion, teflubenzuron, tefluthrin, temephos, TEPP,
 tepraloxym, terallethrin, terbacil, terbucarb, terbuchlor, terbufos, terbumeton, ter-
 buthylazine, terbutol, terbutryn, terbutryne, terraclo, tetrachloroethane, tetrachlorvin-
 30 phos, tetraconazole, tetradifon, tetradisul, tetrafluron, tetramethrin, tetranactin, tetrasul,
 thenylchlor, theta-cypermethrin, thiabendazole, thiacloprid, thiadiazine, thiadifluor,
 thiamethoxam, thiameturon, thiazafuron, thiazone, thiazopyr, thicofos, thicyofen, thidi-
 azimin, thidiazuron, thifensulfuron, thifluzamide, thiobencarb, thiocarboxime, thiochlor-
 fenphim, thiochlorphenphime, thiocyclam, thiodan, thiodicarb, thiofanocarb, thiofanox,
 35 thiomersal, thiometon, thionazin, thiophanate, thiophanate-ethyl, thiophanate-méthyl,
 thiophos, thioquinox, thiosultap, thiram, thiuram, thuringiensin, tiabendazole, tiocarpa-
 zil, tioclorim, tioxydim, TMTD, tolclofos-méthyl, tolylfluorid, tolfenpyrad, tolylmercury
 acetate, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP, 2,3,3-TPA, TPN, tralkoxydim, tralomethrin, d-trans-
 allethrin, transfluthrin, transpermethrin, tri-allate, triadimefon, triadimenol, triallate,
 40 triamiphos, triarathene, triarimol, triasulfuron, triazamate, triazbutil, triaziflam, triazo-
 phos, triazothion, triazoxide, tribenuron, tributyltin oxide, tricamba, trichlamide, trichlor-
 fon, trichlormetaphos-3, trichloronat, trichloronate, trichlorphon, triclopyr, tricyclazole,

tricyclohexyltin hydroxide, tridemorph, tridiphane, trietazine, trifenofos, trifloxystrobin, trifloxysulfuron, triflumizole, triflumuron, trifluralin, triflusulfuron, trifop, trifopsime, triforine, trimeturon, triphenyltin, triprene, tripropindan, tritac, triticonazole, tritosulfuron, uniconazole, uniconazole-P, validamycin, vamidothion, vaniliprole, vernolate, vinclozolin, XMC, xylachlor, xylenols, xylylcarb, zarilamid, zeta-cypermethrin, zinc naphthenate, zineb, zolaprofos, zoxamide trichlorophenate, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloropropene, 2-methoxyethylmercury chloride, 2-phenylphenol, 2,3,3-TPA, 2,3,6-TBA, 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DEB, 2,4-DEP, 2,4-DP, 2,4-MCPB, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TB, 2,4,5-TP, 3,4-DA, 3,4-DB, 3,4-DP, 4-CPA, 4-CPB, 4-CPP, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate.

10

Particularly preferred plant protection active compounds are fungicides, such as, for example:

- acylalanines, such as benalaxyl, metalaxyl, ofurace or oxadixyl,
- amine derivatives, such as aldimorph, dodine, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, fenpropidin, guazatine, iminoctadine, spiroxamine or tridemorph,
- anilinopyrimidines, such as pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim or cyprodinil,
- antibiotics, such as cycloheximide, griseofulvin, kasugamycin, natamycin, polyoxin or streptomycin,
- azoles, such as bitertanol, bromoconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole or triticonazole,
- dicarboximides, such as iprodione, myclozolin, procymidone or vinclozolin,
- dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, nabam, maneb, mancozeb, metam, metiram, propineb, polycarbamate, thiram, ziram or zineb,
- heterocyclic compounds, such as anilazine, benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dazomet, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fuberidazole, flutolanil, furametpyr, isoprothiolane, mepronil, nuarimol, probenazole, proquinazid, pyrifenoxy, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, silthiofam, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, tiadinil, tricyclazole or triforine,
- copper fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture, copper acetate, copper oxychloride or basic copper sulfate,
- nitrophenyl derivatives, such as binapacryl, dinocap, dinobuton or nitrothal-isopropyl,
- phenylpyrroles, such as fenpiclonil or fludioxonil,
- sulfur,
- other fungicides, such as acibenzolar-S-methyl, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, diclomezine, diclocymet, diethofencarb, edifenphos, ethaboxam, fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, ferimzone, fluazinam, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, hexachlorobenzene,

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metrafenone, pencycuron, propamocarb, phthalide, tolclofos-methyl, quintozone or zoxamide,

- sulfenic acid derivatives, such as captafol, captan, dichlofluanid, folpet or tolylfluanid,
- 5 • cinnamamides and analogous compounds, such as dimethomorph, flumetover or flumorph.

Very particularly preferred are the strobilurins, such as azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, oryastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin, in particular pyraclostrobin.

In the formulations according to the invention, several plant protection active compounds – also of a different indication – can be present simultaneously.

- 15 A preferred plant protection formulation comprises, as component a), at least one plant protection active compound selected from the class of the fungicides.

Particularly preferred are active compound formulations in which the at least one active compound is selected from the group of the strobilurins; pyraclostrobin is particularly preferred.

Furthermore, particular preference is given to active compound formulations comprising, as active compound, mixtures of pyraclostrobin with additional plant protection active compounds.

25 Such mixing partners are

- acylalanines, such as benalaxyl, metalaxyl, ofurace or oxadixyl,
- amine derivatives, such as aldimorph, dodine, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, fenpropidin, guazatine, iminoctadine, spiroxamine or tridemorph,
- anilinopyrimidines, such as pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim or cyprodinil,
- 30 • antibiotics, such as cycloheximide, griseofulvin, kasugamycin, natamycin, polyoxin or streptomycin,
- azoles, such as bitertanol, bromoconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole or triticonazole,
- 35 • dicarboximides, such as iprodione, myclozolin, procymidone or vinclozolin,
- dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, nabam, maneb, mancozeb, metam, metiram, propineb, polycarbamate, thiram, ziram or zineb,
- heterocyclic compounds, such as anilazine, benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dazomet, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone,
- 40 • fenarimol, fuberidazole, flutolanil, furametpyr, isoprothiolane, mepronil, nuarimol,

- probenazole, proquinazid, pyrifenox, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, silthiofam, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, tiadinil, tricyclazole or triforine,
- copper fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture, copper acetate, copper oxychloride or basic copper sulfate,
- 5 • nitrophenyl derivatives, such as binapacryl, dinocap, dinobuton or nitrothal-isopropyl,
- phenylpyrroles, such as fenpiclonil or fludioxonil,
 - sulfur,
 - other fungicides, such as acibenzolar-S-methyl, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid,
- 10 chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, diclomezine, diclocymet, diethofencarb, edifenphos, ethaboxam, fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, ferimzone, fluazinam, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, hexachlorobenzene, metrafenone, pencycuron, propamocarb, phthalide, tolclofos-methyl, quintozone or zoxamide,
- 15 • sulfenic acid derivatives, such as captafol, captan, dichlofluanid, folpet or tolylfluanid,
- cinnamamides and analogous compounds, such as dimethomorph, flumetover or flumorph.
- 20 Preferred mixing partners are metalaxyl, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, fenpropidin, guazatine, spiroxamine, tridemorph, pyrimethanil, cyprodinil, bitertanol, bromoconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole, triticonazole, iprodione, vinclozolin, maneb, mancozeb, metiram,
- 25 thiram, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, flutolanil, quinoxifen, thiophanate-methyl, triforine, dinocap, nitrothal-isopropyl, phenylpyrroles, such as fenpiclonil or fludioxonil, acibenzolar-S-methyl, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil,
- 30 fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, fluazinam, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, metrafenone, zoxamide, captan, folpet, dimethomorph, azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin or trifloxystrobin.
- 35 Particularly preferred mixing partners are metalaxyl, fenpropimorph, fenpropidin, guazatine, spiroxamine, pyrimethanil, cyprodinil, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triticonazole, iprodione, vinclozolin, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dithianon, quinoxifen, thiophanate-methyl, dinocap, nitrothal-isopropyl, fenpiclonil or fludioxonil, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid, fenhexamid, fenoxanil, fluazinam, iprovalicarb, metrafenone, zoxamide, dimethomorph, azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxa-
- 40

strobins, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin or trifloxystrobin.

Very particularly preferred mixing partners are fenpropimorph, cyproconazole, difenconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triticonazole, boscalid, dithianon, quinoxifen, thiophanate-methyl, dinocap, fenpiclonil or fludioxonil, benthialdicarb, carpropamid, fenhexamid, fenoxanil, fluazinam, iprovalicarb, metrafenone, zoxamide, dimethomorph, azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin or trifloxystrobin.

The active compound formulations according to the invention can comprise different amounts and types of additives, such as, for example, solvents.

Thus, solvents can be used, for example, for the preparation of the random radical polymers and of the active compound formulations according to the invention. In an additional embodiment of the invention, the active compound formulations according to the invention can also be present in the form of a fluid solution. Suitable solvents are alcohols, such as, e.g., methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, dipolar aprotic solvents, such as, e.g., DMF, DMSO or NMP, or aromatic, aliphatic, halogenated or nonhalogenated hydrocarbons, such as, e.g., hexane, chlorobenzene, toluene or benzene. Depending on the kind of formulation desired, the solvents can, however, also be removed to the greatest possible extent.

Removed to the greatest possible extent means that the proportion of the solvent remaining in the formulation to the total weight of the formulation is less than 10, preferably less than 2 and in particular less than 0.5 percent by weight.

The invention accordingly also relates to active compound formulations in a dried and solid form, i.e. a form freed to the greatest possible extent from the solvent.

The solid active compound formulations can exist in different macroscopic forms. Mention may be made, as examples of macroscopic forms, of spray-dried powder, ground product, granules or film.

The random radical copolymers present in the active compound formulation according to the invention are suitable for dispersing in aqueous systems, in the form of nanoparticulate dispersions, the active compound(s) present in the active compound formulation according to the invention. Such nanoparticulate dispersions comprise at least one continuous phase, which is an aqueous system in the present invention, and at least one dispersed phase. The nanoparticulate dispersions can comprise additional additives.

For this reason, the present invention likewise relates to aqueous dispersions comprising the active compound formulations according to the invention, an aqueous system and if appropriate additional additives.

Such additives are dispersants, thickeners, antifoam agents, bactericides and anti-freeze agents.

Aqueous system is understood as meaning pure water or water comprising a buffer system or salts or additional additives, such as, for example, water-miscible solvents or mixtures thereof.

The pH of the aqueous system generally ranges from 2 to 13, preferably from 3 to 12, particularly preferably from 4 to 10.

The invention also relates to processes for the preparation of aqueous dispersions comprising the active compound formulations according to the invention and optionally additional additives, wherein the active compound formulations according to the invention are brought into contact with an aqueous system and conventionally dispersed.

An important property of the dispersions according to the invention is the mean particle size, determined by quasielastic light scattering, of the dispersed particles, which is, according to the invention, less than 1 micrometer, preferably less than 500 nanometers, particularly preferably less than 100 nanometers. In this connection, particle size is understood as meaning the particle diameter determined by means of quasielastic light scattering. The method of quasielastic light scattering by means of fiber optics is known from the state of the art, for example from *H. Auweter, D. Horn, J. Colloid Interf. Sci., 105 (1985), 399*, *D. Lilge, D. Horn, Colloid Polym. Sci., 269 (1991), 704*, or *H. Wiese, D. Horn, J. Chem. Phys., 94 (1991), 6429*.

Anionic and nonionic surfactants are used as dispersants.

Anionic surfactants are alkylarylsulfonates, phenylsulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkylsulfonates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkylaryl ether sulfates, alkyl polyglycol ether phosphates, polyarylphenyl ether phosphates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, olefin sulfonates, paraffin sulfonates, petroleum sulfonates, taurides, sarcosides, fatty acids, alkyl naphthalenesulfonic acids, naphthalenesulfonic acids, lignosulfonic acids, condensation products of sulfonated naphthalenes with formaldehyde or with formaldehyde and phenol and if appropriate urea, and condensation products from phenolsulfonic acid, formaldehyde and urea, lignin sulfite waste liquors and lignosulfonates, inclusive of their alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium and amine salts, alkyl phosphates and polycarboxylates, such as, e.g., polyacrylates, maleic anhydride/olefin copolymers (e.g., Sokalan® CP9, BASF).

Nonionic surfactants, are, for example, alkylphenol alkoxylates, alcohol alkoxylates, fatty amine alkoxylates, polyoxyethylene glycerol fatty acid esters, castor oil alkoxylates, fatty acid alkoxylates, fatty acid amide alkoxylates, fatty acid polydiethanolamides, lanolin ethoxylates, fatty acid polyglycol esters, isotridecyl alcohol, fatty acid

amides, methylcellulose, fatty acid esters, silicone oils, alkylpolyglycosides, glycerol fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol-/polypropylene glycol block copolymers, polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, polypropylene glycol alkyl ethers, polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol ether block copolymers and their mixtures.

Preferred nonionic surfactants are polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol block copolymers, polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, polypropylene glycol alkyl ethers, polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol ether block copolymers and their mixtures.

If appropriate, surfactants are used as additives in the dispersion according to the invention comprising the active compound formulation and an aqueous system. Suitable surfactants are anionic surfactants and nonionic surfactants; mixtures of both are preferred.

The viscosity-modifying additives (thickeners) suitable for the dispersions according to the invention are compounds which confer a pseudoplastic flow behavior on the formulation, i.e. high viscosity at rest and low viscosity in the agitated state. Mention may be made, in this connection, for example, of polysaccharides or organic layered minerals, such as Xanthan Gum[®] (Kelzan[®] from Kelco), Rhodopol[®] 23 (Rhône-Poulenc) or Veegum[®] (R.T. Vanderbilt), or Attaclay[®] (Engelhardt), XanthanGum[®] preferably being used.

Silicone emulsions (such as, e.g., Silicone[®] SRE, Wacker, or Rhodorsil[®] from Rhodia), long-chain alcohols, fatty acids, fluoroorganic compounds and their mixtures, for example, come into consideration as antifoam agents suitable for the dispersions according to the invention.

Bactericides can be added to stabilize the dispersions according to the invention. Suitable bactericides are, for example, Proxel[®] from ICI or Acticide[®] RS from Thor Chemie and Kathon[®] MK from Röhm & Haas.

Suitable antifreeze agents are, e.g., ethylene glycol, propylene glycerol or glycerol.

If appropriate, the dispersions according to the invention can, to regulate the pH, comprise 1-5% by weight of buffer based on the total amount of the formulation prepared, the amount and type of the buffer used depending on the chemical properties of the active compound or compounds. Examples of buffers are alkali metal salts of weak inorganic or organic acids, such as, e.g., phosphoric acid, boric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, oxalic acid and succinic acid.

The invention furthermore relates to processes for the preparation of the active compound formulations according to the invention, which comprise dissolving the at least

one active compound and the at least one random radical copolymer, separately from one another, in identical or different organic solvents which are preferably miscible with one another and mixing the solutions thus obtained with one another and optionally adding additives

5 or

preparing a combined solution, by presenting the at least one active compound dissolved in an organic solvent and adding the at least one random radical copolymer and optionally additional additives and dissolving,
and

10 subsequently removing the solvent or solvents in a conventional way to the greatest possible extent.

Conventional processes for removing solvents are, for example, spray drying, evaporation under reduced pressure, freeze drying, or evaporation at atmospheric pressure
15 and, if appropriate, increased temperature. The processes suitable for drying furthermore include lyophilization or drying in a fluidized bed dryer. The active compound formulations according to the invention are accordingly obtained in a dried form.

If the copolymer necessary for the synthesis is already present in a solvent, this solution is preferably enlisted in the mixing with the active compound or active compound
20 solution.

In a first step, separate solutions of the at least one random radical copolymer and of the at least one active compound in identical or in different solvents are accordingly
25 mixed with one another and additional additives are optionally added. The preparation of a solution of the polymer does not apply if the synthesis of the polymer is carried out in a solvent and this solution is suitable for use in the process for the preparation of the formulation according to the invention.

In this second step, the solvent(s) is/are removed by suitable processes in a conventional way to the greatest possible extent.
30

The invention furthermore relates to processes for the preparation of the active compound formulation according to the invention, which comprise forming an aqueous solution of the at least one random radical copolymer (component b)), dissolving the at
35 least one active compound (component a)) in one or more water-miscible organic solvents, mixing the solutions of the components a) and b) with one another, optionally adding additional additives, obtaining the active compound formulation in dispersed form by introduction of shear forces and subsequently removing the solvents in a conventional way to the greatest possible extent.

40

Water-miscible means in this connection that the organic solvents are miscible with water without phase separation to at least 10% by weight, preferably to 15% by weight, particularly preferably to 20% by weight.

- 5 Should an aqueous solution of the copolymer necessary for this synthesis already exist, this aqueous solution is preferably enlisted in the mixing with the active compound solution.

- 10 In a first step, the random radical copolymer(s) and if appropriate additional additives are dissolved in an aqueous system, if such an aqueous solution is not already directly obtained from the step of the polymer synthesis. In addition, the active compound or compounds is/are dissolved in a water-miscible solvent, if appropriate with addition of additional additives.

The two solutions are then mixed with one another.

- 15 Provision of energy is advantageous for the preservation of fine particles on mixing the aqueous and organic phases, such as, for example, the application of shear forces, by high-frequency and high-amplitude shaking or high-frequency stirring, turbine agitation, or by use of a mixing chamber.

- 20 The mixing can be carried out in a continuous or batchwise fashion. Continuous mixing is preferred.

The dispersion obtained in this way can be freed from the solvents in a conventional way as explained above.

- 25 Suitable solvents for carrying out the processes for the preparation of a active compound formulation according to the invention are C₁-C₆-alkyl alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, 1-butanol, 2-butanol or tert-butanol, esters, ketones, such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone or methyl isobutyl ketone, acetals, ethers, cyclic ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, aliphatic carboxylic acids, such as formic acid, acetic acid or propionic acid, N-substituted or N,N-
- 30 disubstituted carboxamides, such as acetamide, carboxylates, such as, for example, acetates and lactones, such as, for example, butyrolactone, dimethylformamide (DMF) and dimethylpropionamide, aliphatic and aromatic chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane or chlorobenzene, N-lactams, and
- 35 mixtures of the abovementioned solvents.

- Preferred solvents are methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, tetrahydrofuran, and mixtures of the abovementioned solvents.
- 40

Particularly preferred solvents are methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethylformamide and tetrahydrofuran.

5 Appropriate solids contents of the solutions lie in the concentration range from 0.5 to 30 percent by weight (% by weight), preferably between 1 and 20% by weight.

The active compound formulations according to the invention exist, after removal of the solvent(s), in a dried state.

10 Naturally, the active compound formulations according to the invention can also exist in the form of suspoemulsions or emulsifiable concentrates with the use of conventional additives and methods known to a person skilled in the art.

The active compound formulations can according to the invention comprise additives. Such suitable additives are known to a person skilled in the art. They can be inert auxiliaries, such as oils of different origins (mineral oils, coal-tar oils, animal and plant oils),
15 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, such as alkylated naphthalenes, alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, butanol or cyclohexanol, ketones, such as cyclohexanone, polar solvents and amines, such as N-methylpyrrolidone.

Preferred additives are stabilizers and plasticizers.

20 Suitable stabilizers can be low-molecular weight components, such as, for example, mono- and diglycerides, esters of the monoglycerides, alkylglucosides, lecithin, fatty acid derivatives of urea and urethanes.

Suitable plasticizers are sucrose, glucose, lactose, fructose, sorbitol, mannitol or glycerol.

25 The invention additionally relates to active compound formulations comprising pyraclostrobin, wherein the average particle diameter, determined by quasielastic light scattering, is less than 1 micrometer, preferably less than 300 nanometers and particularly preferably less than 100 nanometers.

30 The following examples illustrate the invention without, however, thereby limiting it:

Example 1:

35 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-co-phenoxyethyl acrylate-co-n-butyl acrylate (weight ratio 17/33/50)

13.6 g of phenoxyethyl acrylate, 26.4 g of n-butyl acrylate, 40 g of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid and 2.4 g of Wako V60 (azobisisobutyronitrile) were dissolved in 712 g of dimethylformamide (DMF). The vessel was exposed to nitrogen gas
40 and heated to 95°C. After stirring for 4 hours, 0.8 g of Wako V60 in 7.2 g of DMF was added and the mixture was stirred for a further 2 hours.

Example 2:

2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-co-n-butyl acrylate
(weight ratio 50/50)

5

40 g of n-butyl acrylate, 40 g of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid and 2.4 g of Wako V60 (azobisisobutyronitrile) were dissolved in 712 g of DMF. The vessel was exposed to nitrogen gas and heated to 95°C. After stirring for 4 hours, 0.8 g of Wako V60 in 7.2 g of DMF was added and the mixture was stirred for a further 2 hours.

10 Example 3:

Particle sizes of nanoparticulate dispersions of active compound formulations with different polymers and different polymer/active compound ratios determined using quasi-elastic light scattering.

15 Measurements were carried out after 2 hours and after 24 hours.

AMPS: 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid

PEA: Phenoxyethyl acrylate

n-BA n-Butyl acrylate

20

The proportions by weight of the monomers used are indicated, for example, by the numerical sequence 50/17/33, so that AMPS/PEA/n-BA 50/17/33 is to be read as a polymer formed from the monomers 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, phenoxyethyl acrylate and n-butyl acrylate in the weight ratio 50 to 17 to 33.

25

Table 1:

Polymer	Active compound	Polymer:Active compound weight ratio	Particle size, 2 hours after preparation of the dispersion (nm)	Particle size, 24 hours after preparation of the dispersion (nm)
AMPS/PEA/n-BA 50/17/33	Pyraclostrubin	1:1	191.9	180.7
AMPS/PEA/n-BA 50/17/33	Pyraclostrubin	0.5:1	125.8	136.3
AMPS/PEA/n-BA 50/17/33	Pyraclostrubin	0.25:1	124.3	146.6

AMPS/n-BA 50/50	Pyraclostrubin	1:1	150.3	141.7
AMPS/n-BA 50/50	Pyraclostrubin	0.5:1	98.7	105.1
AMPS/n-BA 50/50	Pyraclostrubin	0.25:1	124.1	130.4

Example 4:

Molar weights of the random radical copolymers

- 5 The molar weights of the polymers were determined using size exclusion chromatography. Poly(methyl methacrylate) calibrated test pieces were used as calibration system.

Table 2:

Polymer	Number-average M_n	Weight-average M_w	M_w/M_n
AMPS/PEA/n- BA 50/17/33	5100	22 500	4.4
AMPS/n-BA 50/50	4800	20 000	4.2

10

Example 5:

- 15 Fungicidal effect of different formulations according to the invention of pyraclostrobin according to the concentration of active compound applied. The character of the damage was determined on wheats of the Kanzler variety which had been infected beforehand with a fungus of the species *Puccinia recondita*.

- 20 The "Active compound formulation" column shows the qualitative and quantitative composition of the respective random radical copolymer present with the active compound in the formulation. The weight ratio of polymer to active compound was 2 to 1 for all formulations.

The "Concentration" column gives the concentration at which the active compound formulation was applied.

- 25 The "Rating" column gives, on a scale from 0 to 100, the fungal infection remaining after the treatment, the figure 100 denoting completely infected. The stated value is a mean value of three individual values.

AMPS: 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid

MA, EA, BA, PEA: methyl, ethyl, butyl, phenoxyethyl acrylate

Table 3:

Active compound formulation	Concentration [ppm]	Rating (mean value of measurements)
AMPS/PEA/MA 33/17/50 + Pyraclostrubin	4	0
	2	4
	1	22
	0.5	60
	0.25	67
AMPS/PEA/EA 33/50/17 + Pyraclostrubin	4	1
	2	6
	1	17
	0.5	50
	0.25	80
AMPS/PEA 50/50 + Pyraclostrubin	4	1
	2	3
	1	27
	0.5	67
	0.25	77
AMPS/PEA/BA 50/17/33 + Pyraclostrubin	4	6
	2	18
	1	37
	0.5	70
	0.25	80
AMPS/BA 50/50 + Pyraclostrubin	4	0
	2	8
	1	33
	0.5	35
	0.25	73